

[Mr. HATFIELD], the Senator from Arizona [Mr. KYL], the Senator from Indiana [Mr. COATS], the Senator from Nevada [Mr. REID], and the Senator from Alabama [Mr. HEFLIN] were added as cosponsors of S. 12, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to encourage savings and investment through individual retirement accounts, and for other purposes.

S. 92

At the request of Mr. HATFIELD, the name of the Senator from Oregon [Mr. PACKWOOD] was added as a cosponsor of S. 92, a bill to provide for the reconstitution of outstanding repayment obligations of the Administrator of the Bonneville Power Administration for the appropriated capital investments in the Federal Columbia River Power System.

S. 94

At the request of Mr. COVERDELL, the name of the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. COCHRAN] was added as a cosponsor of S. 94, a bill to amend the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 to prohibit the consideration of retroactive tax increases.

S. 145

At the request of Mr. GRAMM, the name of the Senator from Michigan [Mr. ABRAHAM] was added as a cosponsor of S. 145, a bill to provide appropriate protection for the constitutional guarantee of private property rights, and for other purposes.

S. 191

At the request of Mrs. HUTCHISON, the names of the Senator from Montana [Mr. BURNS], the Senator from Arizona [Mr. KYL], and the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. PRESSLER] were added as cosponsors of S. 191, a bill to amend the Endangered Species Act of 1973 to ensure that constitutionally protected private property rights are not infringed until adequate protection is afforded by reauthorization of the act, to protect against economic losses from critical habitat designation, and for other purposes.

S. 205

At the request of Mrs. BOXER, the name of the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. LIEBERMAN] was added as a cosponsor of S. 205, a bill to amend title 37, United States Code, to revise and expand the prohibition on accrual of pay and allowances by members of the Armed Forces who are confined pending dishonorable discharge.

S. 234

At the request of Mr. CAMPBELL, the names of the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. FEINGOLD] and the Senator from Illinois [Ms. MOSELEY-BRAUN] were added as cosponsors of S. 234, a bill to amend title 23, United States Code, to exempt a State from certain penalties for failing to meet requirements relating to motorcycle helmet laws if the State has in effect a motorcycle safety program, and to delay the effective date of certain penalties for States that fail to meet certain requirements

for motorcycle safety laws, and for other purposes.

S. 240

At the request of Mr. DOMENICI, the names of the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. MCCONNELL] and the Senator from Ohio [Mr. DEWINE] were added as cosponsors of S. 240, a bill to amend the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 to establish a filing deadline and to provide certain safeguards to ensure that the interests of investors are well protected under the implied private action provisions of the act.

## SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 17

At the request of Mr. KEMPTHORNE, the name of the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. SPECTER] was added as a cosponsor of Senate Joint Resolution 17, a joint resolution naming the CVN-76 aircraft carrier as the U.S.S. *Ronald Reagan*.

## AMENDMENT NO. 178

At the request of Mr. DORGAN, the name of the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. LIEBERMAN] was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 178 proposed to S. 1, a bill to curb the practice of imposing unfunded Federal mandates on States and local governments; to strengthen the partnership between the Federal Government and State, local, and tribal governments; to end the imposition, in the absence of full consideration by Congress, of Federal mandates on State, local, and tribal governments without adequate funding, in a manner that may displace other essential governmental priorities; and to ensure that the Federal Government pays the costs incurred by those governments in complying with certain requirements under Federal statutes and regulations, and for other purposes.

At the request of Mr. WELLSTONE, his name was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 178 proposed to S. 1, supra.

## SENATE RESOLUTION 69—CON-DEMNING TERRORIST ATTACKS IN ISRAEL

Mr. DOLE (for himself, Mr. DASCHLE, Mr. HELMS, Mr. PELL, Mr. D'AMATO, Mr. PACKWOOD, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. ROBB, Mr. FORD, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. WELLSTONE, Mr. SPECTER, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mr. COHEN, and Mr. BROWN) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

## S. RES. 69

Whereas on January 22, 1995 a brutal and cowardly terrorist attack near Netanya, Israel killed 19 Israelis and wounded dozens more;

Whereas the terrorist group "Islamic Jihad" claimed credit for the January 22, 1995 attack in a statement issued in Damascus, Syria;

Whereas on December 25, 1994, a "Hamas" terrorist attack in Jerusalem wounded 13 civilians, including 1 American citizen;

Whereas on October 19, 1994, a Hamas terrorist attack in Tel Aviv killed 22 Israelis and wounded 48 more;

Whereas 110 Israeli citizens have been killed and hundreds more have been wounded

in terrorist attacks since the Declaration of Principles was signed on September 13, 1993;

Whereas the Declaration of Principles obligates the Palestinian Authority to publicly condemn terrorist attacks, and to bring to justice perpetrators of such acts in territories under their control;

Whereas no perpetrators of these terrorist attacks have been brought to justice for their acts of violence by the Palestinian Authority;

Whereas the governments of Syria and Iran continue to provide safe haven and support for terrorist groups, including Islamic Jihad and Hamas, among others;

Whereas continued acts of terrorism threaten the peace process in the Middle East;

Therefore, be it *resolved* by the Senate that—

(1) The terrorist attacks in Israel are condemned in the strongest possible terms;

(2) Condolences are extended to the families of all those killed, and hopes are expressed for the rapid and complete recovery of all wounded in the January 22, 1995 attack;

(3) Chairman Arafat should, consistent with the obligations of the Declaration of Principles, publicly and forcefully condemn acts of terror against Israelis, take immediate steps to bring to justice those responsible for such acts, and implement steps to prevent future acts of terrorism in all territory under his control;

(4) President Assad should immediately end all support for terrorist groups, including safe haven, material and financial support, in all territory under his control;

(5) The administration should undertake strong efforts to end the safe haven, training, and financial and other support granted terrorists by Iran, Syria and other states.

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I rise in support of this resolution condemning the brutal terrorist attack in Israel. Any peace process must show benefits if it is to work. Unfortunately, average Israelis are seeing increased terrorism and increased insecurity as extremists seek to use violence to derail peace. If the Israeli population concludes that the peace process is not in their interest, the process will halt.

Since September 13, 1993, when the Declaration of Principles was signed, 110 Israelis have been killed in acts of terrorism. Hundreds more have been wounded. And despite requirements for the Palestinian authority to bring those responsible for acts of violence to justice, not one terrorist has been convicted and sentenced.

Just as troubling as Chairman Arafat's inaction in the face of terrorism is the continued refusal of Syrian President Assad to crack down on terrorist groups operating from Syria and Syrian-controlled Lebanon. It is a sad fact that the statement claiming credit for last Sunday's barbaric attack was issued by Islamic Jihad from Syria. Syria and Syrian-controlled Lebanon remain the address of choice for many of the most bloodthirsty terrorists in the world.

The peace process in the Middle East is at a crossroads. Israel is divided over the best course to protect its future. We in the United States cannot and should not get involved in the internal Israeli debate. We can and should, however, express our condolences to those

murdered, and our hope that those injured recover completely. We should also express our outrage that these acts continue—without adequate responses from Syria or the PLO. I am pleased to be joined by my colleagues in passing this expression of the Senate's views. I ask unanimous consent that a list of Israelis killed in terrorist attacks since September 13, 1993, be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

*Israeli deaths from terrorism since September 13, 1993*

Deaths since September 13, 1993 (as of Jan. 24, 1995) .....	110
Civilian deaths .....	70
IDF deaths .....	40
1995 Deaths (as of Jan. 23) .....	20
Civilian .....	2
IDF deaths .....	18
1994 Deaths .....	70
Civilian .....	35
IDF deaths .....	35
Deaths between Sept. 13 and Dec. 31, 1993 .....	20
Civilian .....	15
IDF deaths .....	5
Deaths Since May 4, 1994 .....	64
Civilian .....	32
IDF deaths .....	32
Deaths between Jan. 1 and May 4, 1994 .....	26
Civilian .....	23
IDF deaths .....	3
Deaths between Sept. 13 and Dec. 31, 1993 .....	20
Civilian .....	15
IDF deaths .....	5
Deaths between Sept. 13, 1993 and May 4, 1994 .....	46
Civilian .....	38
IDF deaths .....	8

Mr. PELL. Mr. President, I watched with utter revulsion and horror the news accounts of the terrorist attack in Netanya, Israel. The casualties now stand at 19 dead and more than 60 injured, all apparently at the hands of the radical Islamic Jihad organization.

Once again, Israelis are reminded of the human costs of pursuing peace with the Palestinians. Once again, the Islamic radicals have demonstrated their capacity to seize the initiative with their craven acts of terror. Once again, Israel is forced to seal off the territories and reexamine its willingness to participate in the Palestinian experiment with self-rule. And once again, in a perverse twist of logic, the enemies of peace become the beneficiaries of a horrible tragedy.

The Israeli Government, to its enormous credit, has concluded that it will not allow the terrorists to dictate Israel's decision to implement its peace agreement with the Palestinians. Prime Minister Rabin has, in my opinion, made the right and courageous decision to stand by his pledge.

What concerns me most, Mr. President, and what I wish to highlight today, is the price to be paid for that decision. All of us who follow events in Israel know that Prime Minister Rabin has a limited mandate to reach peace with the Palestinians and Israel's other neighbors. With each act of terror,

with each addition to the list of casualties, the Prime Minister's political standing, and his ability to take risks for peace, are eroded.

Even more important, there is a real danger that the Israeli public will change its fundamental view of the peace process. In Israeli minds, last year's moving images of White House signing ceremonies and hopeful talk of peace and understanding have been replaced by the bloody carnage of the bombing site and the mournful cries of the victims' families.

Although opposition to the peace process—even violent opposition—is to be expected, my fear is that is that we are fast approaching a point of no return, a point where Israeli government calls to continue the peace talks will fall on deaf ears. In order to maintain their support for the peace process, Israelis have to know that they will be secure, and that the Palestinians are making a good faith effort to ensure that is the case. Otherwise the Israeli public will see no reason to make other difficult concessions for peace.

If the Palestinians do not take dramatic steps to reign in Hamas and the Islamic Jihad, then the simple fact is that more terrorist acts will occur. At some point in the not too distant future, Israelis—and even the Israeli government—could decide that adherence to the process is no longer worth the effort. It is up to all interested parties—the Israelis, the United States, the Syrians who provide support and safe haven to the terrorists, and, more to the point, to the Palestinians themselves, to see that does not happen.

Mr. President, I am pleased to co-sponsor a resolution condemning the acts of terrorism, which will be offered shortly by Senators DOLE, DASCHLE, and others.

SENATE RESOLUTION 70—ELECTING CHAPLAIN OF THE U.S. SENATE

Mr. KEMPTHORNE (for Mr. DOLE) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 70

*Resolved*, That Doctor Lloyd John Ogilvie, of California, be, and he is hereby, elected Chaplain of the Senate as of March 11, 1995.

SENATE RESOLUTION 71—RELATING TO THE DESIGNATION OF COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN FOR THE 104TH CONGRESS

Mr. KEMPTHORNE (for Mr. DOLE) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 71

*Resolved*, That the following Senators are designated as the Chair of the following committees for the 104th Congress, or until their successors are chosen: Committee on the Budget: Mr. Domenici, Chairman; Committee on Veterans' Affairs: Mr. Simpson, Chairman; Committee on Indian Affairs: Mr. McCain, Chairman; Select Committee on Intelligence: Mr. Specter, Chairman.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED

UNFUNDED MANDATE REFORM ACT OF 1995

BYRD AMENDMENT NO. 200

Mr. BYRD proposed an amendment to the bill (S. 1) to curb the practice of imposing unfunded Federal mandates on States and local governments; to strengthen the partnership between the Federal Government and State, local, and tribal governments; to end the imposition, in the absence of full consideration by Congress, of Federal mandates on State, local, and tribal governments without adequate funding, in a manner that may displace other essential governmental priorities; and to ensure that the Federal Government pays the costs incurred by those governments in complying with certain requirements under Federal statutes and regulations, and for other purposes; as follows:

On page 23, strike beginning with line 24 through line 6 on page 25 and insert the following:

“(IV)(aa) provides that if for any fiscal year the responsible Federal agency determines that an appropriation Act does not provide for the estimated direct costs of the mandate as set forth in subclause (III), the Federal agency shall (not later than 30 days after the beginning of the fiscal year) notify the appropriate authorizing committees of Congress of the determination and submit legislative recommendations for either implementing a less costly mandate or suspending the mandate for the fiscal year; and

“(bb) provides expedited procedures for the consideration of the legislative recommendations referred to in item (aa) by Congress not later than 30 days after the recommendations are submitted to Congress.

BOXER AMENDMENTS NOS. 201–202

Mrs. BOXER proposed two amendments to the bill, S. 1, supra, as follows:

AMENDMENT No. 201

On page 42, after line 25, insert the following:

(e) IMMIGRATION REPORT.—Not later than 3 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Advisory Commission shall develop a plan for reimbursing State, local, and tribal governments for costs associated with providing services to illegal immigrants based on the best available cost and revenue estimates, including—

- (1) education;
- (2) incarceration; and
- (3) health care.

AMENDMENT No. 202

On page 13, line 5, strike “or” after the semicolon.

On page 13, line 8, strike the period and insert “; or”.

On page 13, between lines 8 and 9, insert the following:

“(7) provides for the protection of the health of children under the age of 5, pregnant women, or the frail elderly.”